GOLOVINSKI, E.

Dehydration with alkali polysulfide. p. 169.

GODISHNIK. KHIMIIA. Sofiia, Bulgaria, Vol. 50, No. 2 1955/56 (published 1958)

Monthly List of East Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 1 January 1960

Uncl.

SPASOV,Al.; GOLOVINSKI,Evg.; MARKOV,K.I.

Antibacterial activity of certain thiomides of piccolinic acid.
Izv. mikrob. inst.,Sofia no.11:149-158 '60.
(PYRIDINES pharmacol.)

GOLOVINSKI, Evg.

Professor Asen Zlatarov, in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of his birth. Prir i znanie 13 no.4:20-21 Ap '60. (EEAI 9:10)
(Zlatarov, Asen As.)
(Chemists, Bulgarian)

MARKOV, K.; GOLOVINSKI, Evg.

On the relation between the chemical structure of the thioanalidides of pyridinecarboxylic acids and their effects on microorganisms. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 40 no.5:23-30 '61.

1. Predstavena ot prof. Sv. Bardarov, rukovoditel na katedrata po mikrobiologiia.

(PYRIDINES pharmacol) (NICOTINIC ACID rel cpds)
(MYCOBACTERIUM pharmacol)

SPASOV, Al.; GOLOVINSKI, Evg.; MARKOV, K.

Synthesis of certain aryl-substituted thioamides of picolinic acid in the presence of sulfur and polysulfates and their effect on microorganisms. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 39 no.1:275-284 '60.

1. Predstavena ot prof. d-r Al. Spasov, zav. Katedrata po meditsinska khimiia.

(PYRIDINES pharmacol)

GOLOVINSKI, Evg.

Secret of the green leaf. Nauka i tekh mladezh 14 no.4:16-17 Ap '62.

SPASSOV, A. [Spasov, A.]; GOLOWINSKY, E. [Golovinski, E.]

Synthesis of the symmetrical and nonsymmetrical dithioamides of pyridinecarboxylic acids. Doklady BAN 15 no.2:171-174 '62.

1. Lehrstuhl für medizinische Chemie an der Medizinischen Fakultät, Sofia.

GOLOWINSKY, E. [Golovinski, E.]

Reaction to the identity of the drugs containing the thioamide group. Doklady BAN 15 no.3:277-279 '62.

1. Lehrstuhl für medizinische Chemie an der Medizinischen Fakultät, Sofia. Vorgelegt von A. Spassov [Spasov, A.], korr. Mitglied.

GOLOVINSKY, E. [Golovinski, E.]; SPASSOV, A. [Spasov, A.]

Reaction of p-acetylaminobenzaldehyde with amines in the presence of sulfur. Doklady BAN 15 no.5:507-510 '62.

1. Lehrstuhl für medizinische Chemie an der Medizinischen Fakultät, Sofia.

CELIBONOVA-LORER, H. [Chelibonova-Lorer, Kh.]; GOLOVINSKA-PANCEVA, S. [Golovinska-Pancheva, S.]; GOLOVINSKY, E. [Golovinski, E.]

Thiosnilides of the picolinic and isonicotinic acids, and their influence on the sugar level in blood. Doklady BAN 16 no.1: 49-51 '63.

1. Vorgelegt von A. Spassov [Spasov, A.]. korr. Mitglied der Akademie.

SPASSOV, A. [Spasov, A.]; GOLOVINSKY, E. [Golovinski, E.]

Synthesis and antibacterial activity of some derivatives of thioanilide picolinic acid. Doklady BAN 16 no.6:645-648 '63.

GOLOVINSKI, Evgeni; IVANOV, Veselin

Chemistry and biologic importance of bacterial lipides. Priroda Bulg 13 no.5:50-54 S-O '64.

GOLOVINSKI, Evg.

Advances in explaining the connection between the chemical structure and odor. Biol i khim 8 no.1:8-13 '65.

GOLOVINSKII, E.; ARNAUDOV, M.; SPASOV, A.

Synthesis of some N-substituted thioamides of p-nitrobenzoic acid. Dokl. Bolg. akad. nauk 16 no. 7:717-720 '63

MARKOV, K. I.; KHADZHIOLOV, A. A.; GOLOVINSKI, E. V.

Georgi K. Saev, January 30, 1931-September 18, 1962; obituary.
Priroda Bulg 11 no. 6:99-101 N-D '63.

GOLOVINSKIY, A.I.

Golovinskiy, A.I. "Sources of blood supply for the basic branches of the subcutaneous veins of the lower extremities", Trudy Voyen.-mor. med. akad., Vol. XI, 1948, p.209-26,- Bibliog: 32 items.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'nykh Statey, No. 9, 1949)

DEMCHENKO, K.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; GOLOVINSKIY, B.L.; GOTS, V.D.

Use of the wood of hardwood species in multipurpose sawing.
Bum. i der. prom. no.2:46-49 Ap-Je '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

GOLOVINSKIY, F. P.

"Dependence of Sound-Proofing on Rigidity of Plates."

paper presented at the 4th All-Union Conf. on Acoustics, Moscow, 27 May - 6 Jun 58.

Golovinskiy, G.P.

USSR / Atomic and Molecular Physics. Heat. D-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, No 9037

Author : Golovinskiy, G.P.
Title : Condensation of a Mixture of Vapors in Deep Cooling

Orig Pub : Zh. tekhn. fiziki, 1956, 26, No 6, 1309-1328

Abstract : A measurement was made of the heat transfer coefficient upon condensation of air. The condensation was on an external surface of a brass chrome-plated tube 16 -- 222 mm in diameter. The heat of condensation was taken away by liquid nitrogen boiling inside the tube. The temperatures were measured with constantan thermocouples. The condensation process was observed visually through two cameras, located at 90° to each other. The temperature of condensation was calculated from the vapor pressure and from the average concentrations of nitrogen and oxygen in the extreme sections of the condenser. The magnitude of the heat

Card : 1/2

USSR / Atomic and Molecular Physics. Heat D-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, No 9037

Abstract : load was determined from the change in the level of liquid nitrogen in the tube and from its heat of evaporation. At vapor pressures up to three atmospheres one observes droplet condensation, and from four to six atmospheres one observes film condensation with a wavy profile of the film. The heat transfer coefficient diminishes with increasing temperature difference and at a constant temperature difference it diminishes with increasing pressure. All the values obtained for the heat transfer coefficient are higher than those calculated with the Nusselt equation. Criterial equations, which describe the experimental data for droplet and film condensation, are given.

Card : 2/2

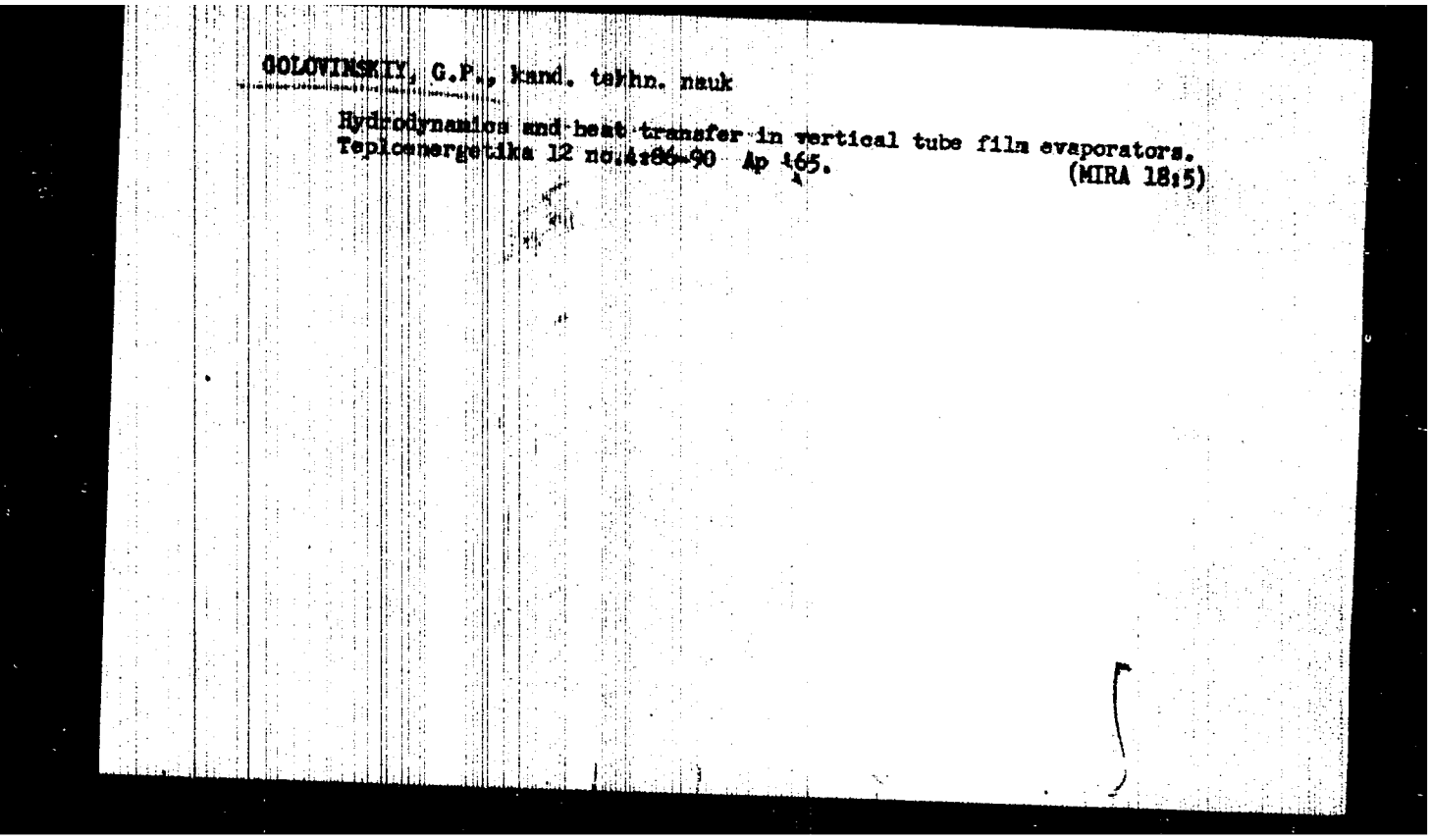
PROSKURYAKOV, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; red.; POPOV, I.V., kand.ekonom.nauk, red.; TOMASHPOL'SKIY, L.M., kand.ekonom.nauk, red.; GOLOVINSKIY, G.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SOKOLOV, Yu.S., kand.ekonom.nauk, red.; CHUTKERASHVILI, Ye.V., kand.ekonom.nauk, red.; BERMAN'YEVA, S.I., red.; ZAKHAROVA, L.S., red.; KOLCHINA, V.I., red.; POSPELOV, Yu.S., red.; SMERTINA, N.I., red.; SOBOLEVA, N.M., tekhn.red.

[Great Britain; economic survey] Velikobritaniia; ekonomicheskii obzor. Moskva, 1960. 658 p. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy institut nauchnoy i tekhnicheskoy informatsii.
(Great Britain--Economic conditions)

GOLOVINSKIY, G.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Industrial heat carriers and intensity of heat exchange.
Teploenergetika 8 no.9:84-87 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Heat--Transmission)



GOLOVINSKIY, G.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Hydrodynamics and heat transfer in vertical tube film evaporators.
Teploenergetika 12 no.4:86-90 Ap 165. (MIRA 18:5)

AUTHORS: Golovinskiy, I.M., and Slonim, A.I., Engineers SOV-28-58-4-2/35

TITLE: Specialization and Centralization in the Production of Parts for Electronic Devices (Spetsializatsiya i tsentralizatsiya proizvodstva elementov elektronnoy apparatury)

PERIODICAL: Standartizatsiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 8 - 11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: General information is presented on the organization of specialized production of parts for radio-electronic devices. Proper conditions in this field were created by the organization of sovnarkhozes. First of all, the production of items requiring similar technological work processes must be started, which later on can be unified and then normalized. It is recommended that new items be produced to replace existing parts; e.g. the production of a new series of unified high-frequency plug-connectors (fig. 3) which can be applied to any device and replace plug-connectors of previous design which cannot be normalized. The size of specialized enterprises also has to be taken into consideration, for a too expanded concentration could entail difficulties in the reorganization. It is suggested

Card 1/2

Specialization and Centralization in the Production of Parts for Electronic Devices SOV-28-58-4-2/35

that groups of enterprises and workshops be organized which will specialize in the production of items of general use of similar design and technological processes, following the example of the US. It is also requested that specialization and cooperation of radio-electronic device production be expanded outside the individual economical districts. There are 3 sets of diagrams.

1. Electronic equipment--Production 2. Industrial plants--Organization

Card 2/2

SOLOVINSKIY, LEONTIY K.

BREDIKHIN, Nikola Nesterovich; GOLOKLIN'KIY, Leontiy Kuz'mich, KAPTANIVS'KIY, Oleksiy Danilovich; KRENIN'KA, Galina [illegible], KUS'MIN'KIY, Volodimir Grigorovich; KOZAK, F.Ye., redaktor; POLITIYENKO, S.P., tekhnichnyy redaktor

[Tractors; a textbook for students in secondary schools] Traktory; posibnyk dlia uchniv seredn'oi shkoly. Kyiv, Derzh. Uchbovo-pedagog. vyd-vo "Radians'ka shkola," 1957. 250 p. (MLRA 10:6)
(Tractors)

ABDEYEV, Yu.M.; GOLOVINSKIY, L.V.; LIMONOVA, E.G.

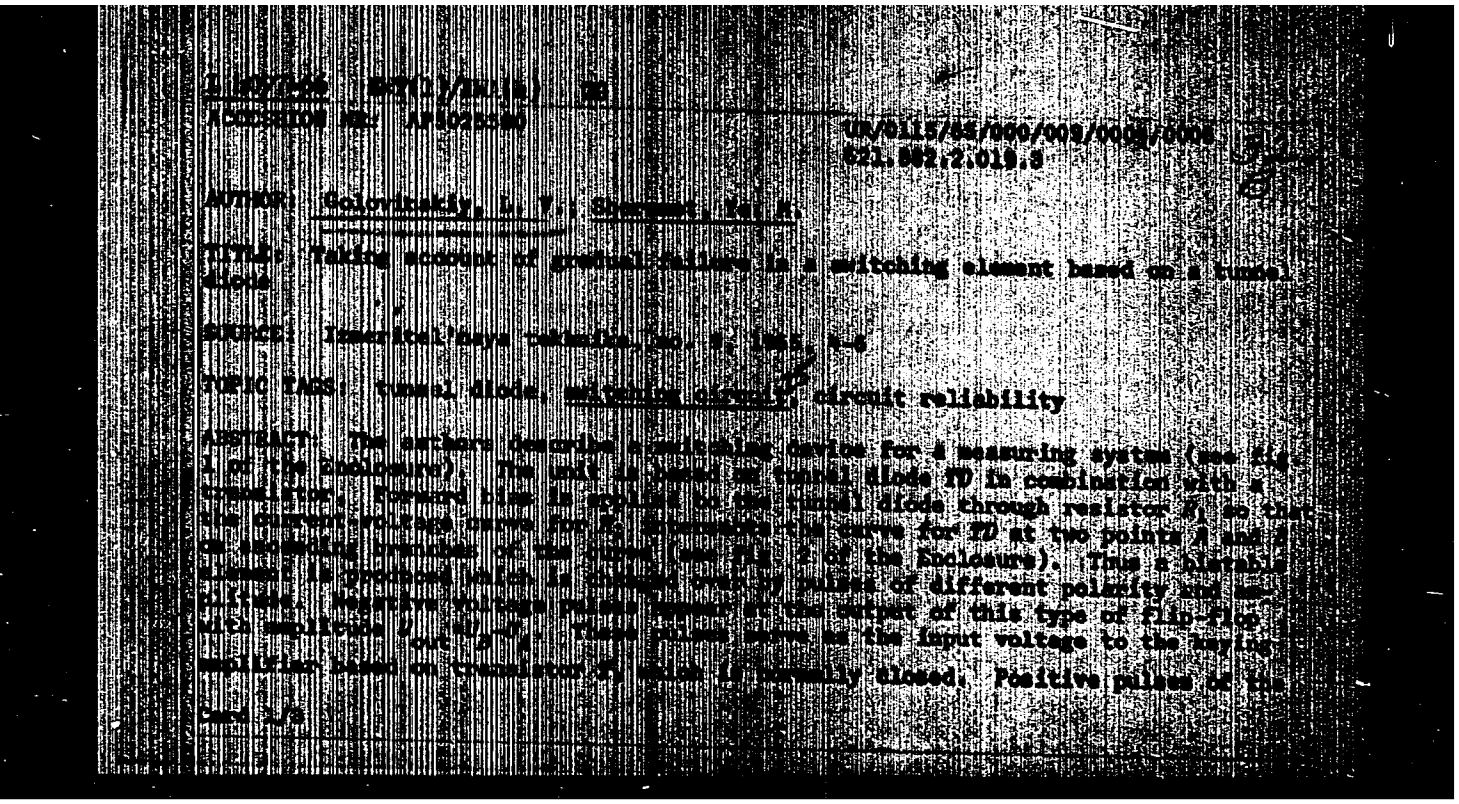
Automatic measurement of the level of melts. Izm.tekh. no.8:49-51 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Liquid level indicators)

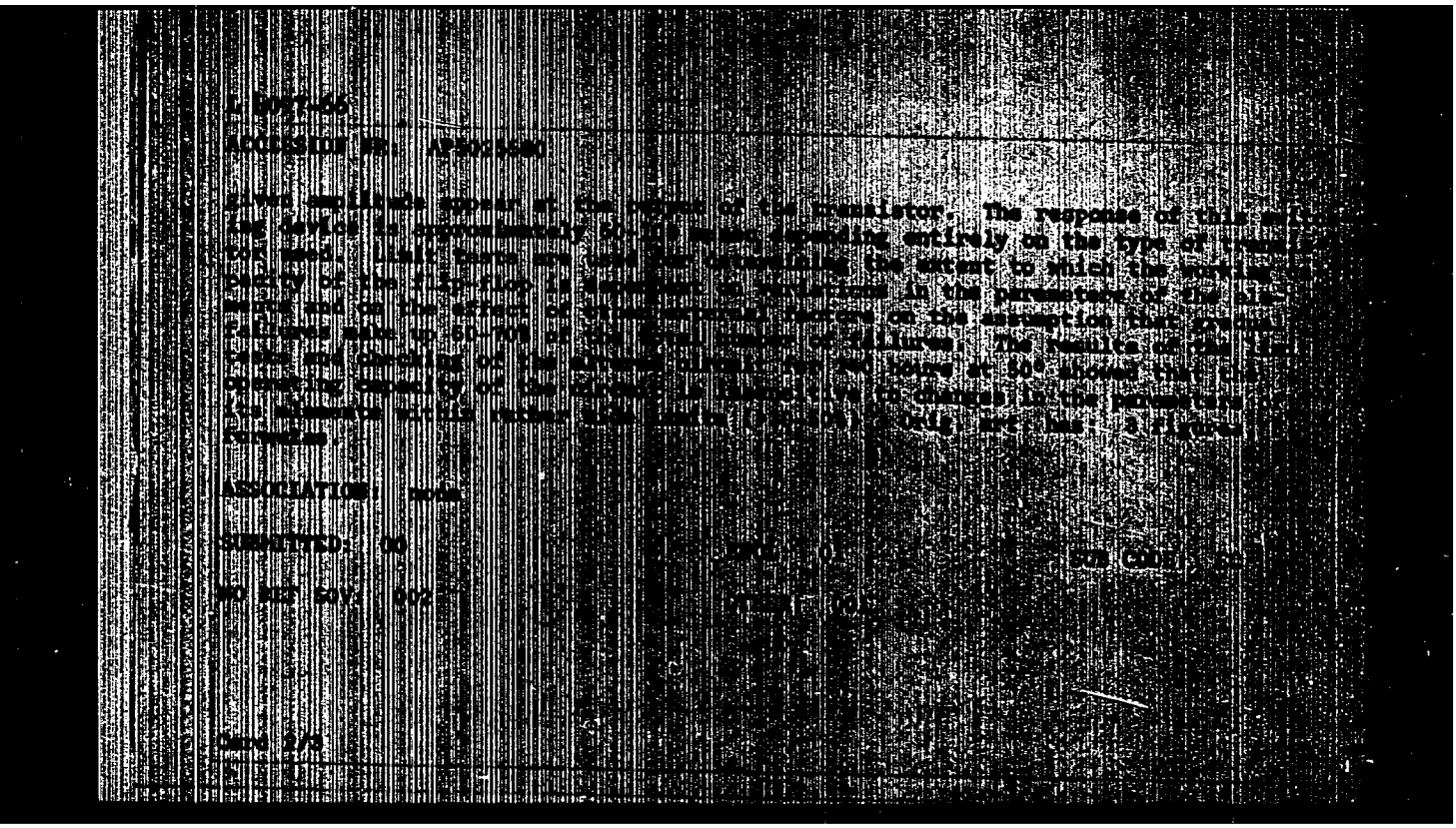
GOLOVINSKIY, L.V.; LERNER, V.S.

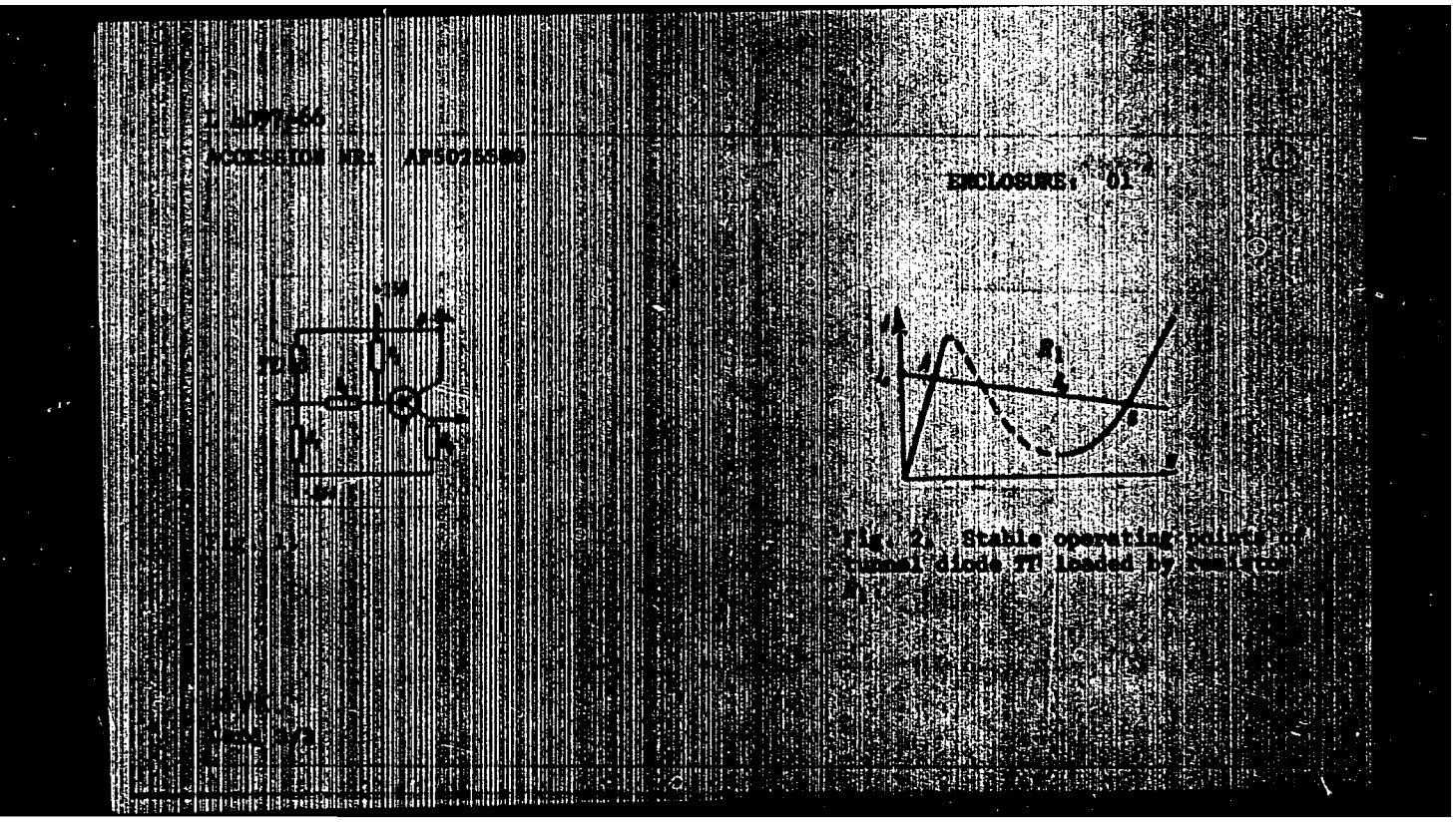
Regulator of thermal processes in charge resistance furnaces.
Priborostroenie no.7:19-21 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Electric furnaces) (Automatic control)

ALIMOV, Aleksey Petrovich; GOLOVINSKIY, Leonid Voynovich; KRUGLYAKOVA, Mariya Dmitriyevna; SKOROBOGATYY, G.I., retsenzent; YATSENKO, V.D., retsenzent; GRABILIN, Yu.N., otv. red.

[Mechanization of auxiliary processes in the building of coal mines] Mekhanizatsiia vspomogatel'nykh protsessov v shakhtnom stroitel'stve. Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 178 p. (MIRA 18:9)







GOLOVINSKIY, O.I., inzh.; PROKOPENKO, L.K., inzh.

Strain transducer for dry DN-10-type paper linen. Vest. elektroprom. 32 no.10:79-80 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Papermaking machinery) (Transducers)

3(7)
AUTHOR: Golovinskiy, S. I. SOV/50-58-12-16/20

TITLE: On a Review (Ob odnoy retsenzii)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 12, pp 50-51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author expresses his satisfaction with the book "Klimat Leningrada" (The Leningrad Climate, edited by Gidrometeoizdat, Leningrad, 1957) by T. V. Pokrovskaya and polemizes against A. A. Borisov who reviewed the book in the Izvestiya Vsesoyuznogo geograficheskogo obshchestva (Journal of the All Union Geographical Society) Vol 90, Nr 2, 1958. Borisov calls the book (7.5 proof-sheets) a booklet, reproaches the author of giving too much general information while other passages are written in too scientific a style to be comprehensible for any reader; finally A. A. Borisov criticizes the lacking of generalizations and conclusions at the end of each chapter and of the whole book as well as of a bibliography. The author criticizes A. A. Borisov's review point after point and reproaches on his behalf A. A. Borisov with various bad style and syntactic mistakes in his review. In conclusion he regrets that reviews of that kind are published in serious scientific journals.

Card 1/1

GRININ, O. [Hrynin, O.]; GOLOVINSKIY, V. [Holovyns'kyi, V.], inzh.

Across our land. Znan. ta pratsia no.7:14 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Technological innovations)

GOLOVINSKIY, V. [Holovyns'kyi, V.]

House from plastics. Znan. ta pratsia no.6:15 Je '62.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Building materials)

GOLOVINS'KIY, V. [Holovyns'kyi, V.]; VILENS'KIY, Yu. [Vilens'kyi, IU.]

Across our homeland. Znan. ta pratsia no. [illegible] '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

GOLOVINSKIY, V., inzh.

House made of plastics. IUn.tekh. 5 no.1:32 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:5)

(Building, Plastic)

GOLOVINSKIY, V.I.

Ekhabi series of northern Sakhalin. Trudy VNIGRI no.181:73-82 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Sakhalin--Geology, Stratigraphic)

ACC NR: AT6034365 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0040/0048

AUTHOR: Bokun, V. V.; Bokun, R. A.; Golovinskiy, V. I.; Gol'mshtok, A. Ya.

ORG: none

TITLE: Geological structure of the Mesozoic-Cenozoic sedimentary cover in the northwestern part of the Black Sea

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhduvedomstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. Stroyeniye Chernomorskoy vpadiny (Structure of the Black Sea depression); sbornik statey. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 40-48

TOPIC TAGS: seismic wave propagation, earth crust, elastic wave propagation, gravity measurement, geoelectric boundary, tectonic, stratigraphy

ABSTRACT: On the basis of geophysical data, two conjugate tectonic units (a basin and an arch-like uplift) are identified in the Black Sea depression. The axis of the basin runs in a southwest direction from the area of the northern Azov depression through the eastern part of the northern Sivashi to the Bakal spit on the northern coast of the Tarkhankutskiy Peninsula. The conjugate zone of the depression and the uplift is accompanied by a series of sublatitudinal disturbances which are marked by a clear gravity gradient. The Karkinitskiy gravity minimum is

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ACC NR:AT6034365

explained by the structure of the deep-seated layers of the crust. Elastic-wave propagation velocities and geoelectric properties determined from deep exploratory wells in the Tarkhankutskiy area indicate the existence of two major layers, the upper consisting of terrigenous Tertiary formations characterized by unstable velocity characteristics. The coincidence of a velocity jump and the occurence of the geoelectric boundary indicated that the refracting boundary and the horizon of infinitely high resistance belong to the upper part of the carbonate layers of the Upper Cretaceous. Article contains charts showing seismic profiles, refracting horizons, the geoelectric horizon, and velocities. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 04May66/ ORIG REF: 008

Card 2/2

SOLOVINSKIY, Vladimir Valentinovich; GORODETSKIY, I.Ye., [deceased], doktor tekhn.nauk, prof., retsenzent; LUKOMSKIY, Ya.I., doktor ekonom. nauk, prof., retsenzent; KL'KIND, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Statistical quality control in foreign countries; present-day practice of statistical control of quality of production in foreign machinery industries] Statisticheskii kontrol' kachestva za rubezhom; sovremennaia praktika statisticheskogo kontrolia (regulirovaniia) kachestva produktsii v zarubezhnom mashinostroenii i priborostroenii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1957. 150 p. (MIRA 10:12)
(Quality control)

GOLOVINSKIY, V.V.

GOLOVINSKIY, V.V.

New trends in the organization of production control abroad. (MIRA 10:12)
Trudy MIEI no.7:47-52 '57.
(Production control)

MASH, V.A. [translator]; GOLOVINSKIY, V.V., red.; ALEKSEYEV, I.G., red.; RUZOUKHOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Inspection in industry in the U.S.A.] Organizatsiia kontrolia kachestva v promyshlennosti SShA. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1959. 197 p. Translated from the English. (MIRA 12:8)
(United States--Quality control)

GOLOVINSKIY, V.V., insh.

Plywood construction elements. Biul.tekh.inform.po stroi. 5 no.8:19-20 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Plywood)

GOLOVINSKIY, YEVGENIY

BULGARIA/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 25191

Author : Golovinskiy, Yevgeniy

Inst : Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

Title : Dehydrogenation with Polysulfides. II. Dehydrogenation of Some Dihydrouracils.

Orig Pub : Dokl. Bolg. AN, 1957, 10, No 1, 49-52

Abstract : 6-Phenyldihydro-uracil, on heating (2 hours at 170°, then 5 hours at 190°) with $Na_2S_4.8H_2O$, undergoes dehydrogenation to 6-phenyl-uracil, yield about 70%, MP 260-262° (from alcohol). Under similar conditions (8 hours, 180°) 3,6-diphenyldihydro-uracil is converted to 3,6-diphenyl-uracyl, yield about 40%, MP 272-274° (decomposes; form alcohol).
Previous communication see RZhKhim, 1956, 68241.

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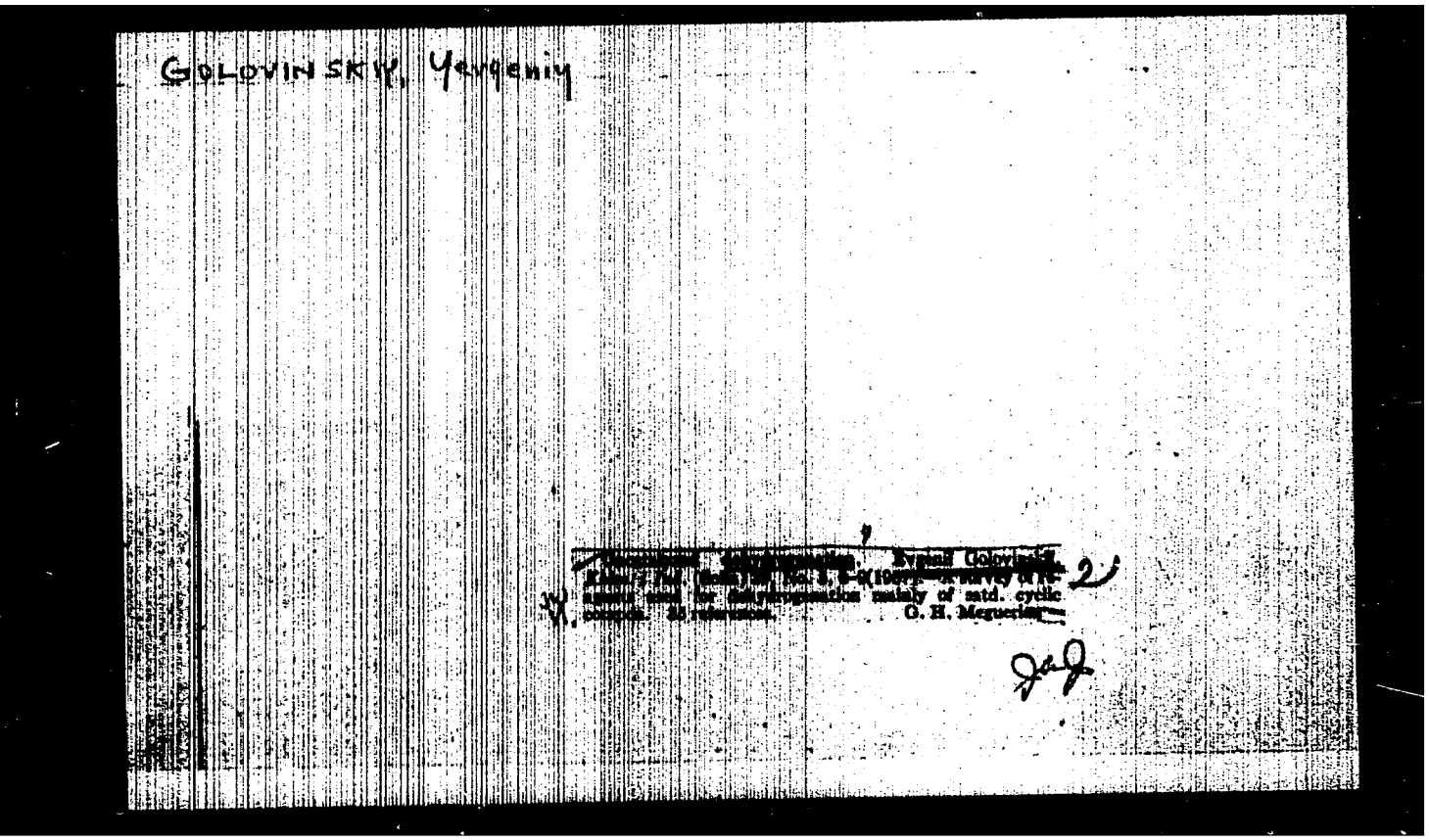


G-2

COUNTRY : Bulgaria
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 74933

AUTHOR : Spassov, A. and Golovinsky, E.
INST. : Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
TITL : Syntheses in the Pyridine Series. I. Nitriles and Amidoximes of Nicotinic and Isonicotinic Acids.

ORIG. PUB. : Doklady bulgar Akad Nauk, 11, No 4, 287-289 (1958)

ABSTRACT : The search for new tuberculostatic agents has led the authors to synthesize amidoximes of nicotinic (I, II acid) and isonicotinic (III, IV acid) acids. 0.01 mol IV and 2 gms $Pb(SCN)_2$ are heated in a test tube for 5 hrs at 240° to give the nitrile of IV (which is partially volatilized and partially extracted from the residue with ether), yield about 40%, mp 78-80° (after repeated distillation). Similarly 0.01 mol II and 2 gms $Pb(SCN)_2$ at 210-240° give the nitrile of II, yield 25%, mp 49-50°.

CARD: 1/3 116

COUNTRY : Bulgaria G-2
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 74933

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

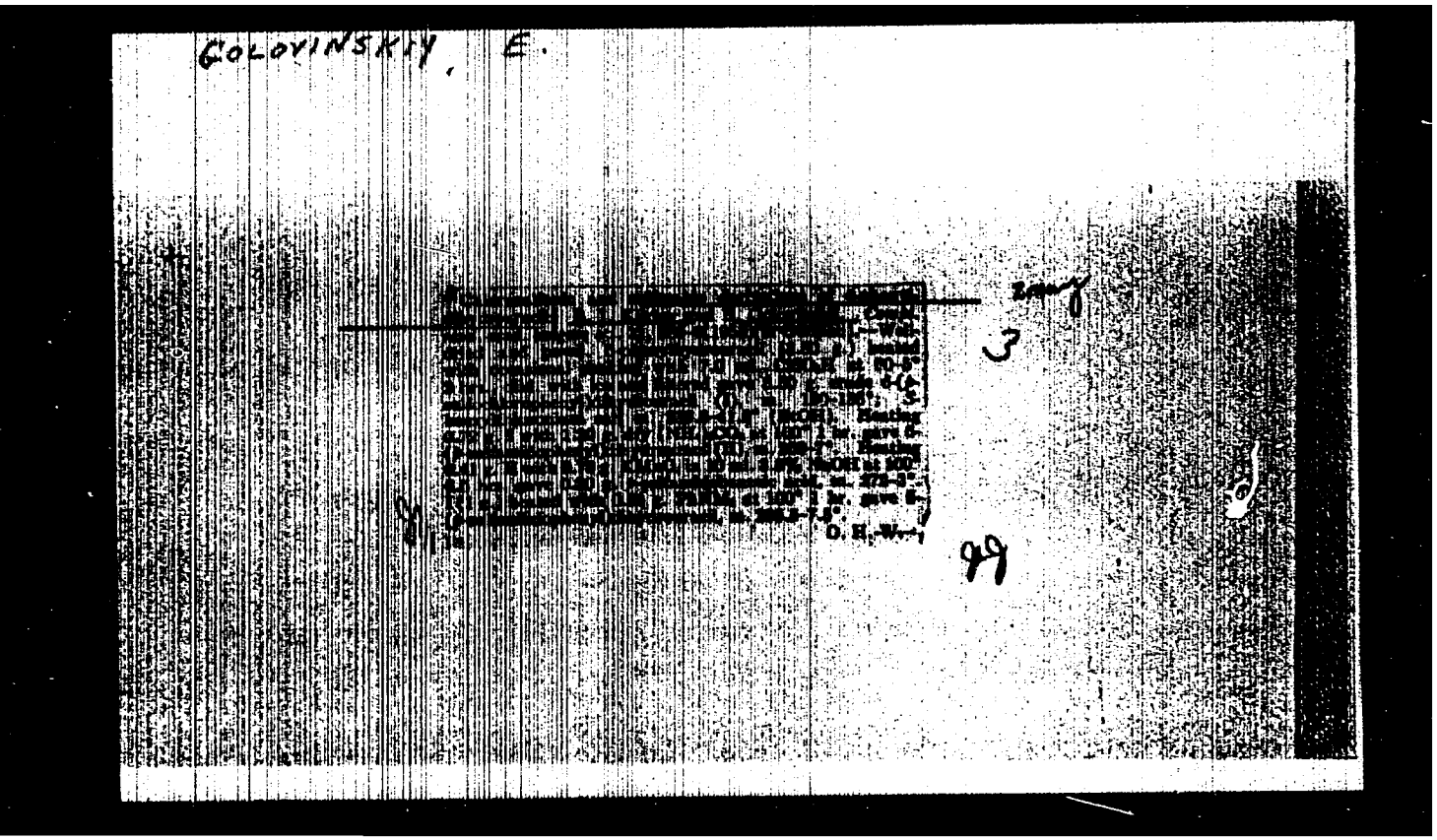
ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : In the Kofler apparatus, I begins to volatilize at about 100° and melts at 115-117°.

G. Braz

CARD:
3/3

117



SPASOV, A.; GOLOVINSKIY, Ye.

Synthesis, properties, and antibacterial activity of some picolinamidrazone. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.10:3394-3400 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vysshiy meditsinskiy institut, Sofiya, Kafedra meditsinskoy khimii.
(Picoline) (Hydrazidine) (Antibiotics)

GOLOVINSKIY, Ye. [Golovinskii, E.]; ARNAUDOV,M.; SPASOV,A.

Synthesis of some N-substituted thioamides of p-nitrobenzoic acid. Doklady BAN 16 no.7:717-720 '63.

1. Vysshiy meditsinskiy institut, Sofiya, Kafedra meditsinskoy khimii.

SPASOV, Al.; PANAYOTOVA, B.; GOLOVINSKIY, Yevg.

Synthesis of aryl-substituted 2-azetidinethiones. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.2:429-431 S '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Sofiyskiy Vysshiy meditsinskiy institut, Bolgariya. Predstavleno akademikom B.A.Kazanskim.

Name: GOLOVINTSOV, A. G.

Dissertation: Investigation of the operating cycles of piston engines with external generation of the working medium

Degree: Doc Tech Sci

~~Affiliation~~: Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner Higher Technical School imeni Bauman

~~Defense~~ Publication Date, Place: 1956, Moscow

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 45, 1956

GOLOVINTSOV, Andrey Grigor'yevich -- awarded sci degree of Doc Tech Sci for the 18 Nov 57 defense of dissertation: "Research on the work cycles of reciprocating engines with external generation of the motive power [rabochego tela*]" at the Council, Mos Higher Tech School imeni Bauman; Prot No 12, 17 May 58.

(BMVO, 10-58,23)

*Defined by the Bol'shaya Entsiklopediya as "the gaseous or fluid substance by means of which machines transform energy into work, heat, or cold."

GOLOVINTSEV, A G

24(B) p 3 PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1504

Moscow. Vysshaye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni Baumana

Issledovaniye protsessov i mashin glubokogo kholoda; sbornik statey (Investigation of Deep Freezing Processes and Machinery; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958. 77 p. (Series: Its:/Trudy/ vyp. 75) No of copies printed not given.

Ed.: S.Ya. Gersh, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Managing Ed. for Literature on Machine Building and Instrument Making (Mashgiz): N.V. Pokrovskiy, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific workers and engineers concerned with deep freezing.

COVERAGE: In the present collection, a number of investigations of deep-freezing problems associated with heat-exchange processes and the design of expanders and turbocompressors are published for the first time. See Table of Contents. There are 16 references, 13 of which are Soviet, and 3 English.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

I. S./fal
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Card 6/6

GOLOVINTSEV, A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Designing piston expanders. [Trudy] MVTU no.75:21-32 '58.
(MIRA 11:10)
(Refrigeration and refrigirating machinery)

GOLOVINTSEV, M. G.

Golovintsev, M. G. "Ejector washers," Gor. khoz-vo Moskvy, 1948, No. 12, pp. 34-35

SO: U-3264, 10 April 53 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 4, 1949).

GOLOVINTSEV, M. G.

PHASE X TREASURE ISLAND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT AID 696 - X

BOOK Call No.: AF645594

Authors: GOLOVINTSEV, M. G. and V. A. MEYNERT
Full Title: NEW MACHINES FOR PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION
Transliterated Title: Novyye mashiny dlya stroitel'stva trubo-provodov

PUBLISHING DATA
Originating Agency: None
Publishing House: State Scientific and Technical Publishing House of Petroleum and Fuel-mining Literature
Date: 1952 No. pp.: 139 No. of copies: 1,250
Editorial Staff: None

PURPOSE AND EVALUATION: The book describes the design and operation of new machinery used by the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry as labor-saving devices. The book can be used as a manual in training mechanics, foremen and other personnel servicing the new machinery and as a practical handbook for the engineering and technical staff at the construction site. The value of the book is that it gives a detailed description of excavating and other auxiliary machinery used at present by the Soviet petroleum industry.

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Novyye mashiny dlya stroitel'stva truboprovodov AID 696 - X

TEXT DATA

Coverage: The book consists of an introduction and eight chapters describing eight new machines. (See table of contents). These machines and their operation are explained in detail, with drawings, diagrams and tables.

No. of References: None

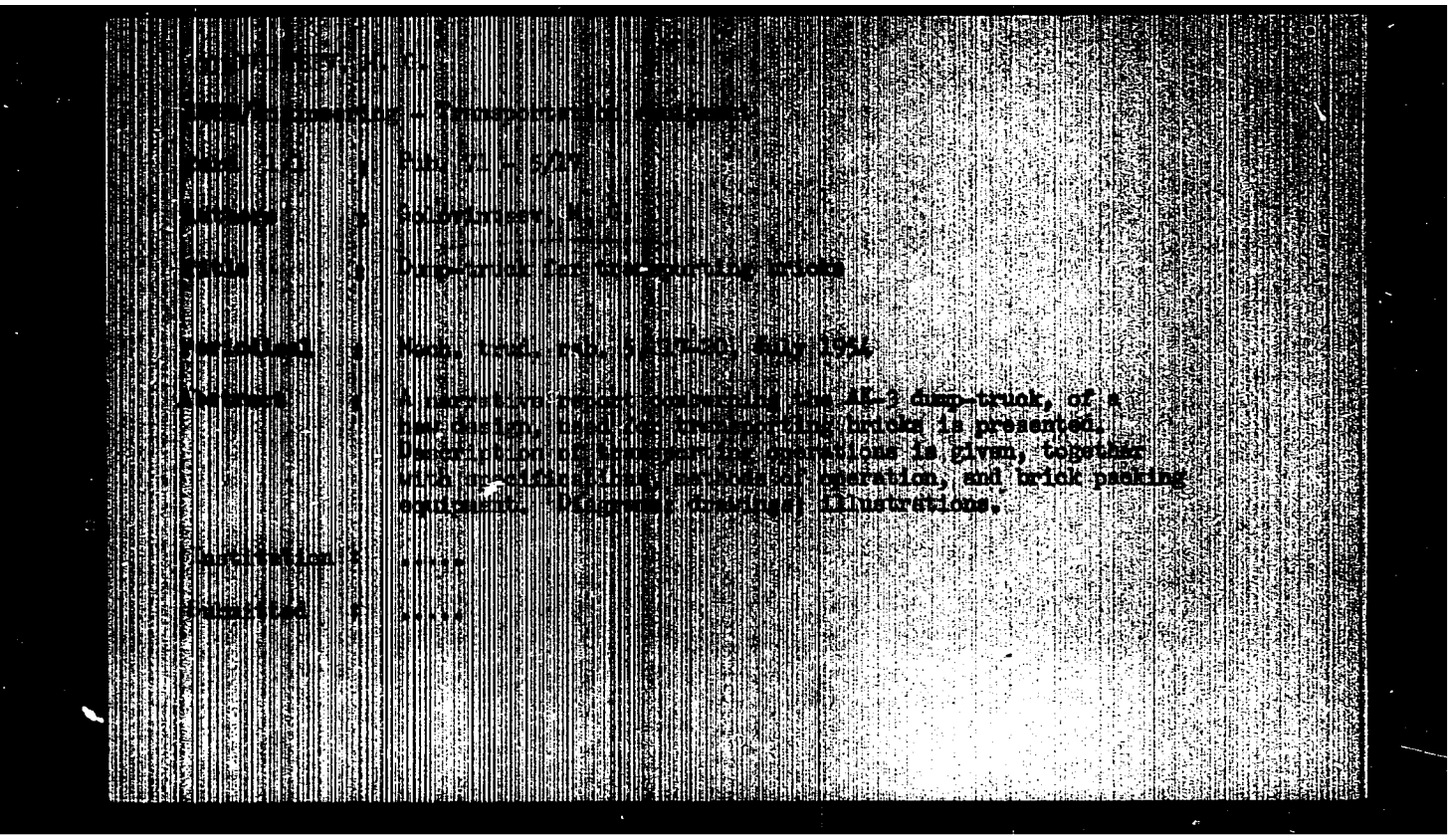
Facilities: None

GOLOVINTSEV, M. G. ; Inzh.

Electric Welding

Welding with electrode clusters. Avtog. delo 23 no. 1, 1952.
Direktor Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Instituta po
Stroitel'stvy Ministerstva Neftyanoy Promyshlennosti

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.



GOLOVLEVSKIY, Mikhail Grigor'yevich; IDASHKIN, S.I., redaktor; BASHKIROV, L.G., redaktor izdatel'stva; KONYASHINA, A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Containers for transporting bricks by automobile] Avtokonteiner dlia perevozki kirpicha. Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva kommunal'nogo khoziaistva RSFSR, 1956. 30 p. (MLRA 9:7)
(Bricks--Transporation)

GOLOVLEVTSEV, M., inzhener.

Mechanizing transportation of bricks. Stroi.mat., izd.i konstr. 2 no.9:34-37 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Bricks--Transportation)

GOLOVINTSEV, M.G., inzhener.

[illegible] bricks in the U.S.A. Mekh.trud.rab.10 no.11:42-43 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

GOLOVINTSEV, M., inzhener.

Great possibilities. Stroi.mat. 3 no.3:14-17 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Brickmaking)

GOLOVINTSEV, M., insh.

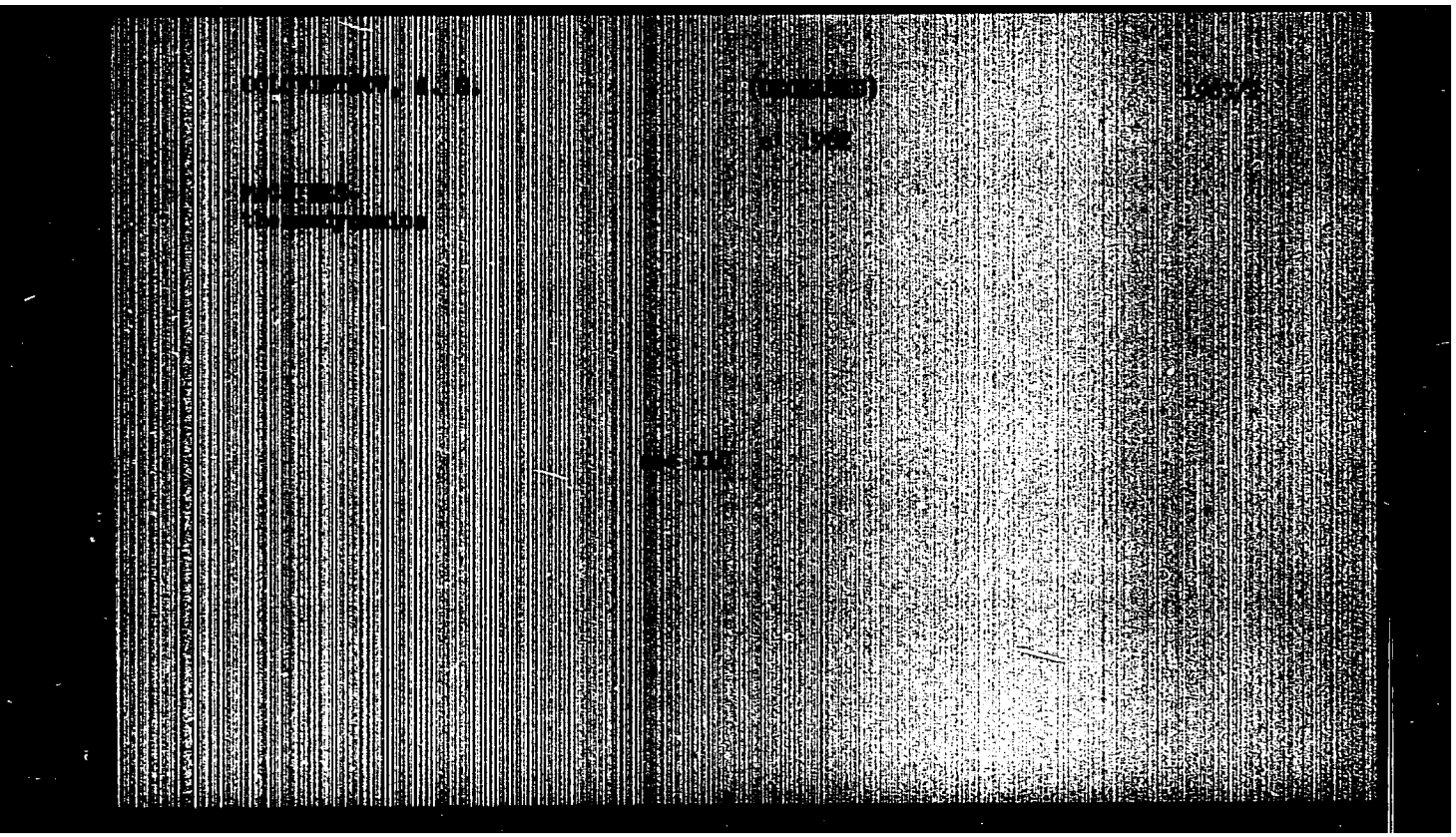
Equipping plants with improved autoclaves. Stroi. mat. 4 no.2:16-17 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)

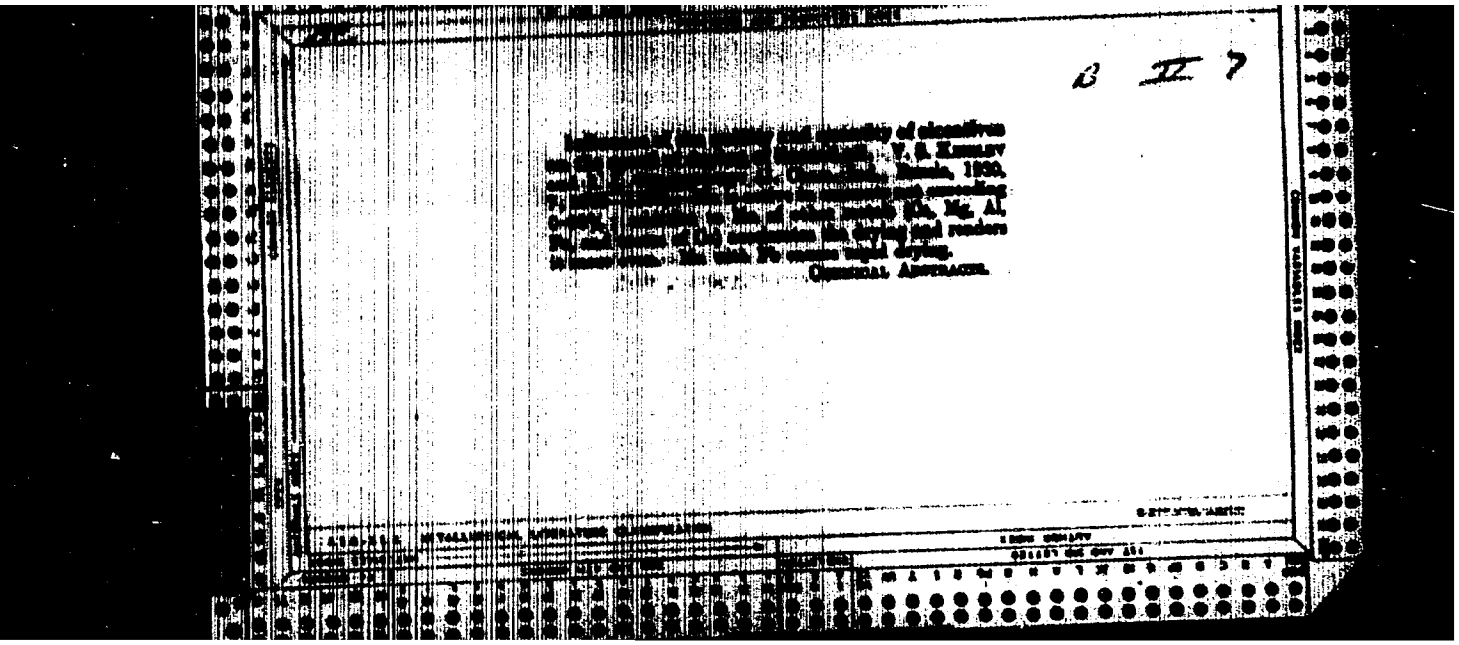
(Autoclaves)

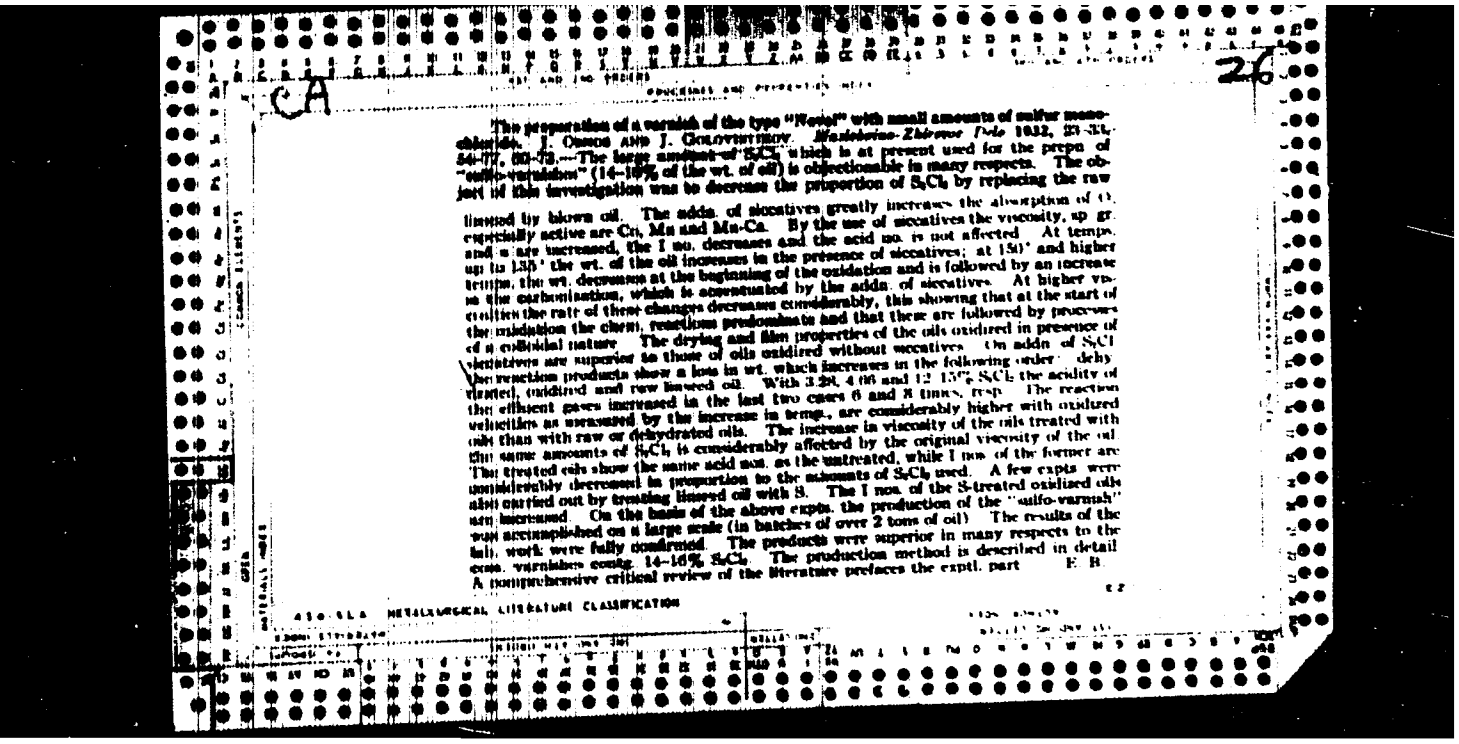
GOLOVINSTOV, M., inzh.

Automation is the main problem today. Pozh.delo 5 no.11:22 N '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Nachal'nik proyektno-montazhnoy kontory protivopozharnoy avtomatiki.
(Automatic control) (Fire extinction)



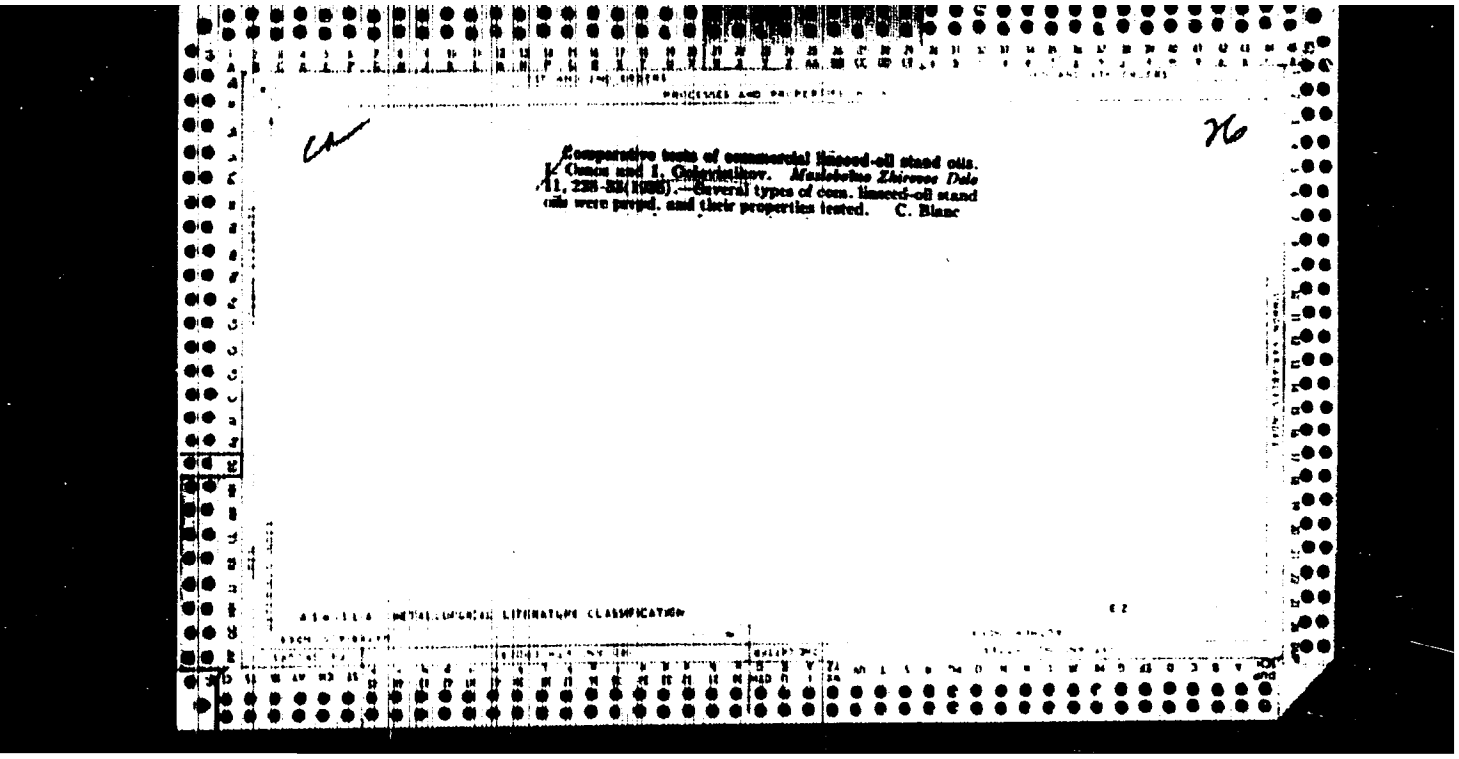




CA

26

The preparation of a varnish of the type "Novol" with small amounts of sulfur mono-
chloride. I. Ossnos and J. Golovistikov. *Maslobino-Zhirovoe Dele* 1932, 23-24,
54-57, 69-73.—The large amount of S_2Cl_2 which is at present used for the prepn of
"sulfo-varnishes" (14–16% of the wt. of oil) is objectionable in many respects. The ob-
ject of this investigation was to decrease the proportion of S_2Cl_2 by replacing the raw
linseed by blown oil. The addn. of siccatives greatly increases the absorption of O.
especially active are Co, Mn and Mn-Co. By the use of siccatives the viscosity, sp. gr.
and n are increased, the I no. decreases and the acid no. is not affected. At temps.
up to 130° the wt. of the oil increases in the presence of siccatives; at 150° and higher
temps. the wt. decreases at the beginning of the oxidation and is followed by an increase
as the carbonization, which is accentuated by the addn. of siccatives. At higher tem-
peratures the rate of these changes decreases considerably, this showing that at the start of
the oxidation the chem. reactions predominate and that these are followed by processes
of a colloidal nature. The drying and film properties of the oils oxidized in presence of
siccatives are superior to those of oils oxidized without siccatives. On addn. of S_2Cl_2
the reaction products show a loss in wt. which increases in the following order: dehy-
drated, oxidized and raw linseed oil. With 3.28, 4.06 and 12.15% S_2Cl_2 the acidity of
the effluent gases increased in the last two cases 6 and 8 times, resp. The reaction
velocities as measured by the increase in temp., are considerably higher with oxidized
oil than with raw or dehydrated oils. The increase in viscosity of the oils treated with
the same amounts of S_2Cl_2 is considerably affected by the original viscosity of the oil.
The treated oils show the same acid nos. as the untreated, while I nos. of the former are
considerably decreased in proportion to the amounts of S_2Cl_2 used. A few expts. were
also carried out by treating linseed oil with S. The I nos. of the S-treated oxidized oils
are increased. On the basis of the above expts. the production of the "sulfo-varnish"
was accomplished on a large scale (in batches of over 2 tons of oil). The results of the
lab. work were fully confirmed. The products were superior in many respects to the
conc. varnishes contg. 14–16% S_2Cl_2. The production method is described in detail.
A comprehensive critical review of the literature prefaces the exptl. part. E. B.

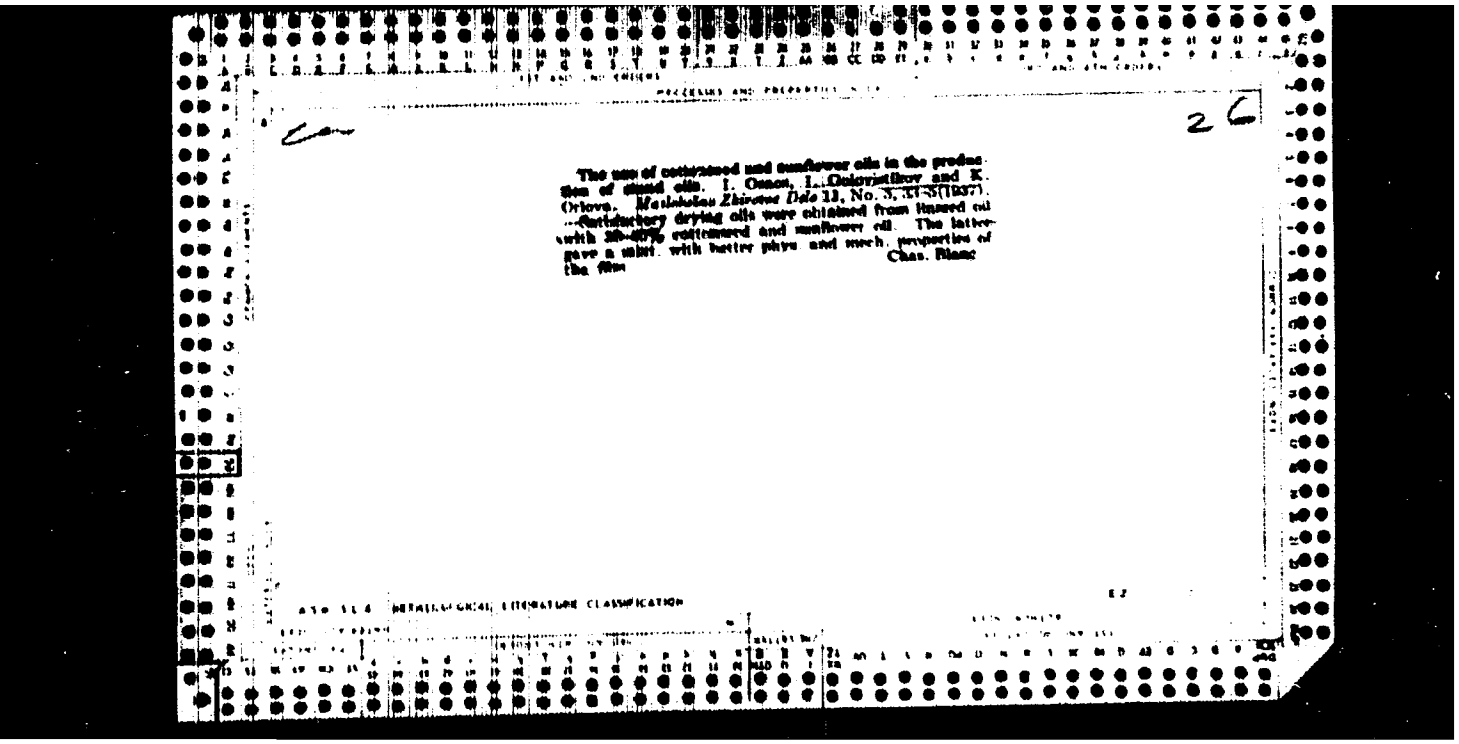


Comparative tests of commercial linseed-oil stand oils. K. Ossess and I. Gabrielishov. *Maslobelno Zhirovoe Delo* 11, 238-33(1935).—Several types of com. linseed-oil stand oils were purged, and their properties tested. C. Blanc

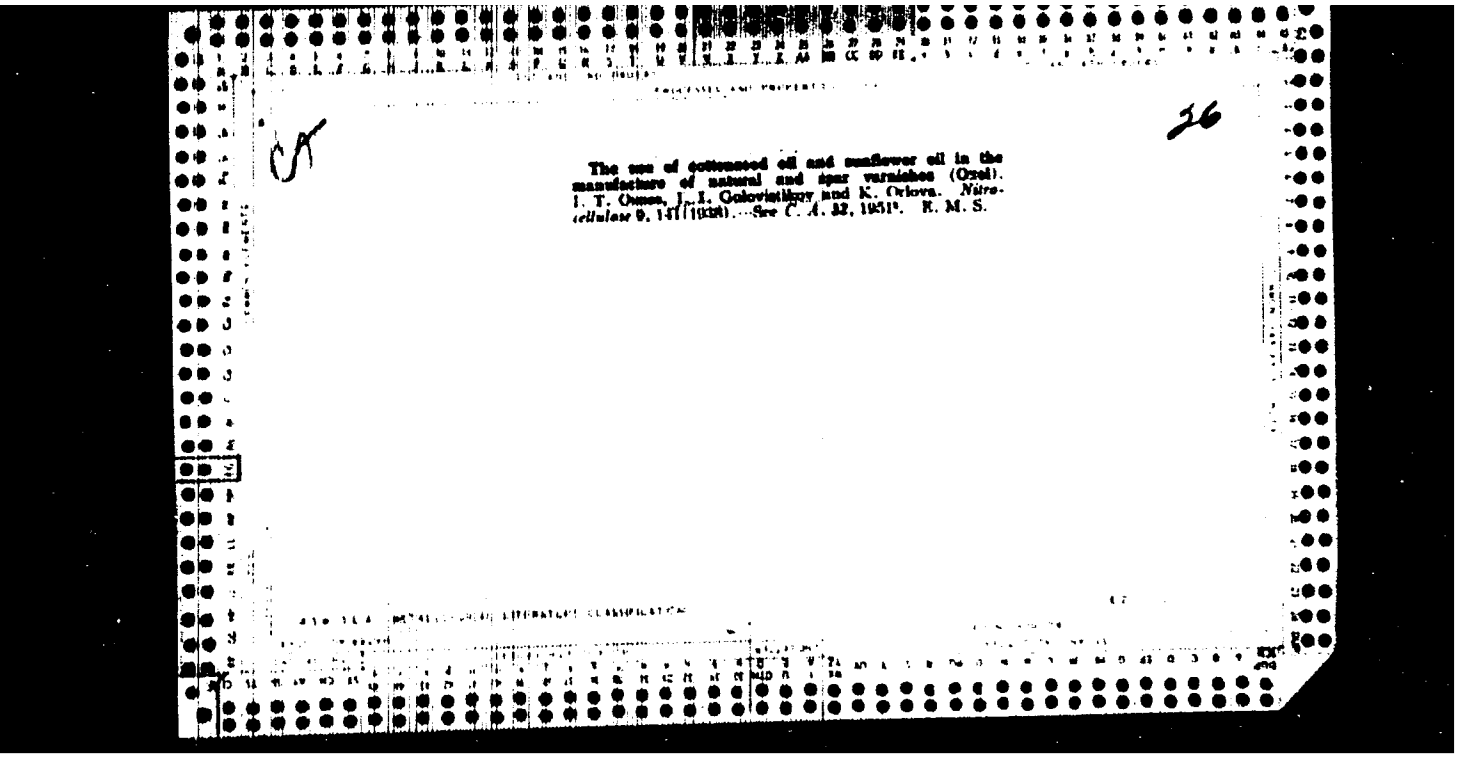
GOLOVISTIKOV, I.

26

Production of linseed oil suitable for house-paint preparation. I. [illegible], I. Golovistikov and K. Orlova. *Masloboino Zhirovoe Delo* 13, No. 3, 13-16(1937).—Comparative tests in refining of 7 specimens of linseed oil showed that the results in removing the mucous ingredient and bleaching degree vary with the origin and methods of extn. of oil. The treatment with bleaching clays (floridin, askanit, tripoli, etc., cf. Dorn and Malo-[illegible], C. A. 30, 8600) tends to remove the mucous ingredients, but gives poor bleaching effect. Activated charcoal gives good bleaching effect, but does not remove the mucous substances. The hydration with 1-3% H_2O also failed to remove the mucous ingredients. The best results are obtained by the combined treatment, resulting in a clear, pale oil, by treating raw oil with 2% of 0.25% HCl (H_2SO_4) at 30-50° for 30-40 min., then neutralizing with 100-130% (of the oil acidity) of 14°Bé. NaOH at 60-70° for 35-40 min. and finally bleaching *in vacuo* with 2% of dry or ignited clay at 95-110° for 1 hr. The bleaching effect can be increased by adding activated charcoal to the clay. The procedure can be modified, depending on the nature of the linseed oil. C. B.



The use of cottonseed and sunflower oils in the production of stand oils. I. Ossen, I. Dolovitilov and K. Orlova. *Maslobolno Zhirovoe Delo* 13, No. 3, 31-5(1937). Satisfactory drying oils were obtained from linseed oil with 20-40% cottonseed and sunflower oil. The latter gave a paint with better gloss and much properties of the film. Chas. Blanc



The use of cottonseed oil and sunflower oil in the manufacture of natural and spar varnishes (Oxol). I. T. Ossen, L. I. Golovintikov and K. Orlova. *Nitrotsellulose* 9, 141 (1938). See *C. A.* 32, 1951⁹. R. M. S.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

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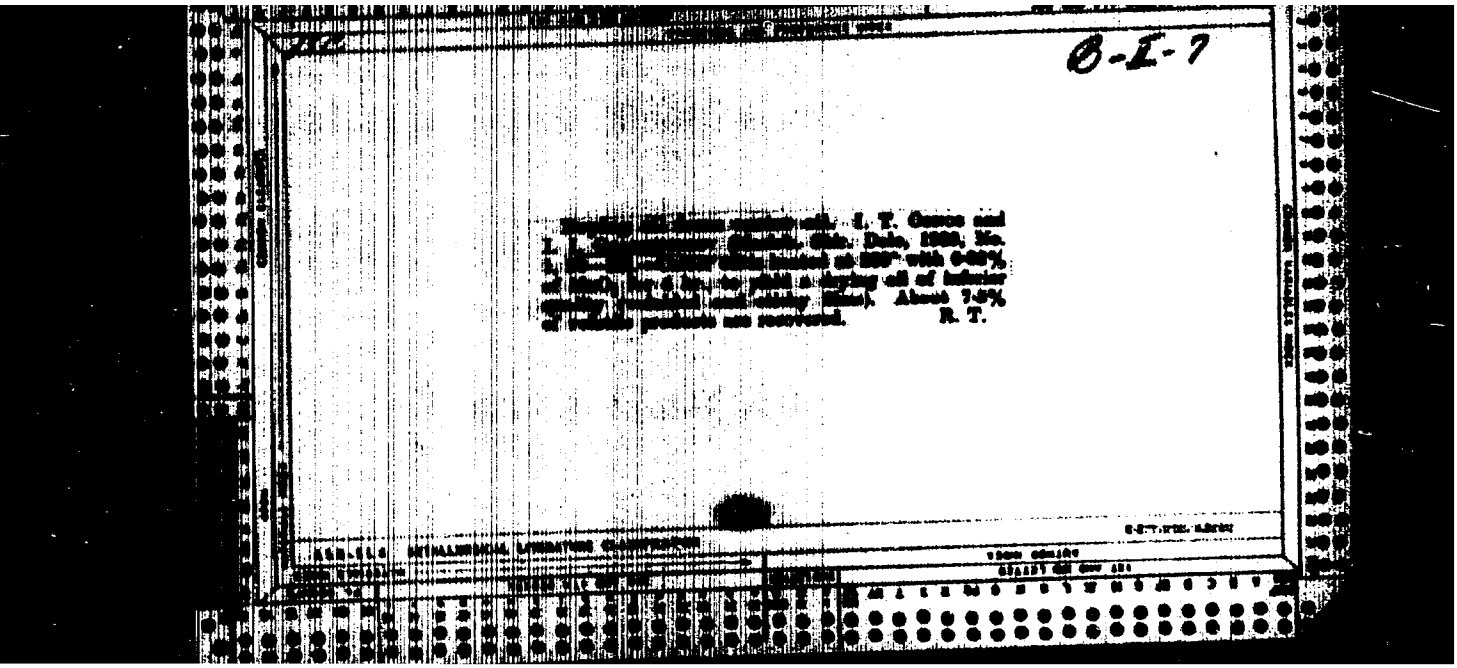
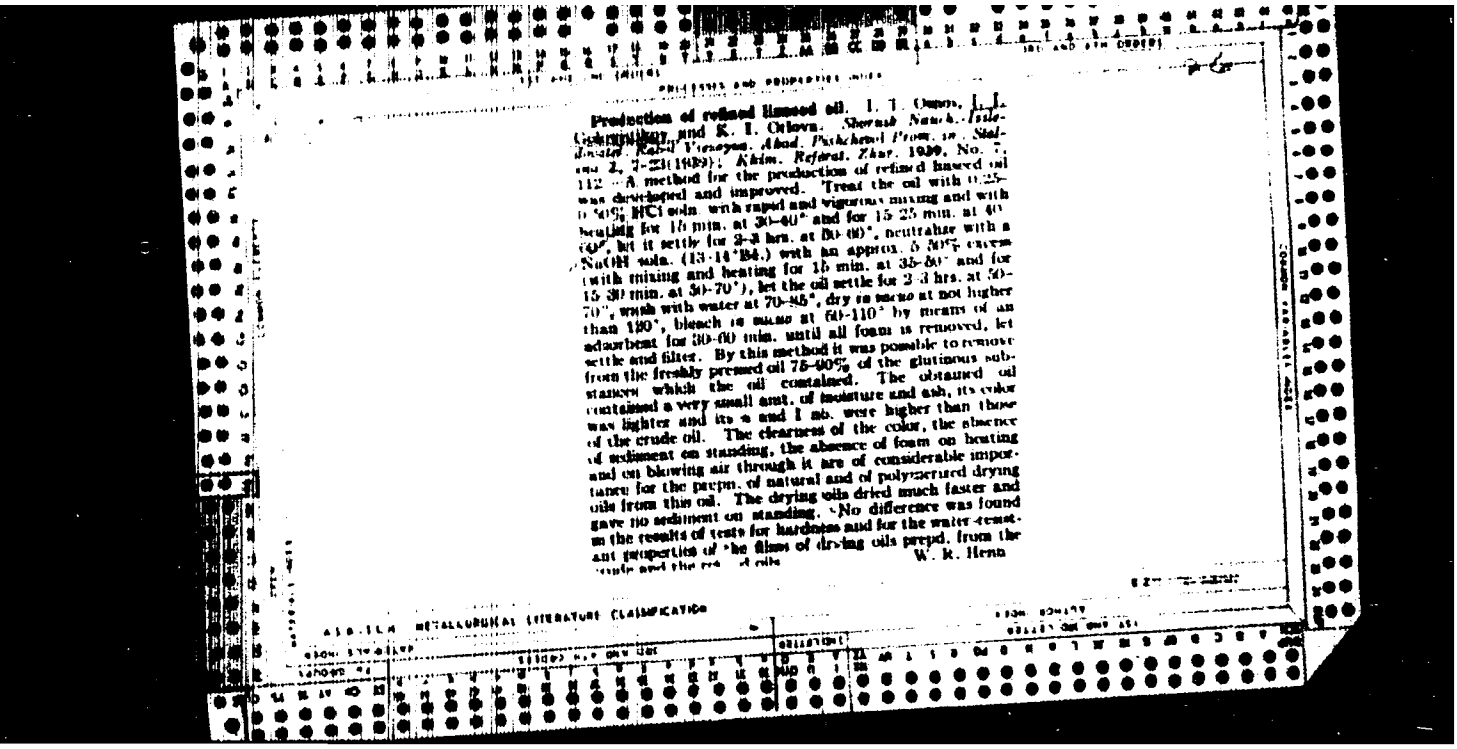
Production of stand oil from castor oil. I. I. Osnos and I. I. [illegible]-Maslobolno *Zhirovoe Delo* 14, No. 2, 17 [illegible]. The results of the investigation by a special tech. commission of the quality and methods of production of drying oil from castor oil at 5 different factories are discussed and some improvements are suggested. Chas. Blanc

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION





Production of refined linseed oil. I. T. Ozerov, L. L. Gabrielyan, and K. I. Orlova. *Sbornik Nauch.-Issledovatel. Rabot Vsesoyuz. Ob'ed. Pishchevoi Prom. im. Stalina* 2, 7–23(1939); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1939, No. 7, 112.—A method for the production of refined linseed oil was developed and improved. Treat the oil with 0.25–0.50% HCl soln. with rapid and vigorous mixing and with heating for 15 min. at 30–40° and for 15–25 min. at 40–60°, let it settle for 2–3 hrs. at 50–60°, neutralize with a NaOH soln. (13–14°Bé.) with an approx. 5–30% excess with mixing and heating for 15 min. at 35–50° and for 15–30 min. at 50–70°), let the oil settle for 2–3 hrs. at 50–70°, wash with water at 70–85°, dry in vacuo at not higher than 120°, bleach in vacuo at 60–110° by means of an adsorbent for 30–60 min. until all foam is removed, let settle and filter. By this method it was possible to remove from the freshly pressed oil 75–90% of the glutinous substances which the oil contained. The obtained oil contained a very small amt. of moisture and ash, its color was lighter and its a and I no. were higher than those of the crude oil. The clearness of the color, the absence of sediment on standing, the absence of foam on heating and on blowing air through it are of considerable importance for the prepn. of natural and of polymerized drying oils from this oil. The drying oils dried much faster and gave no sediment on standing. No difference was found in the results of tests for hardness and for the water-resistant properties of the films of drying oils prepd. from the crude and the refined oils. W. K. Hess

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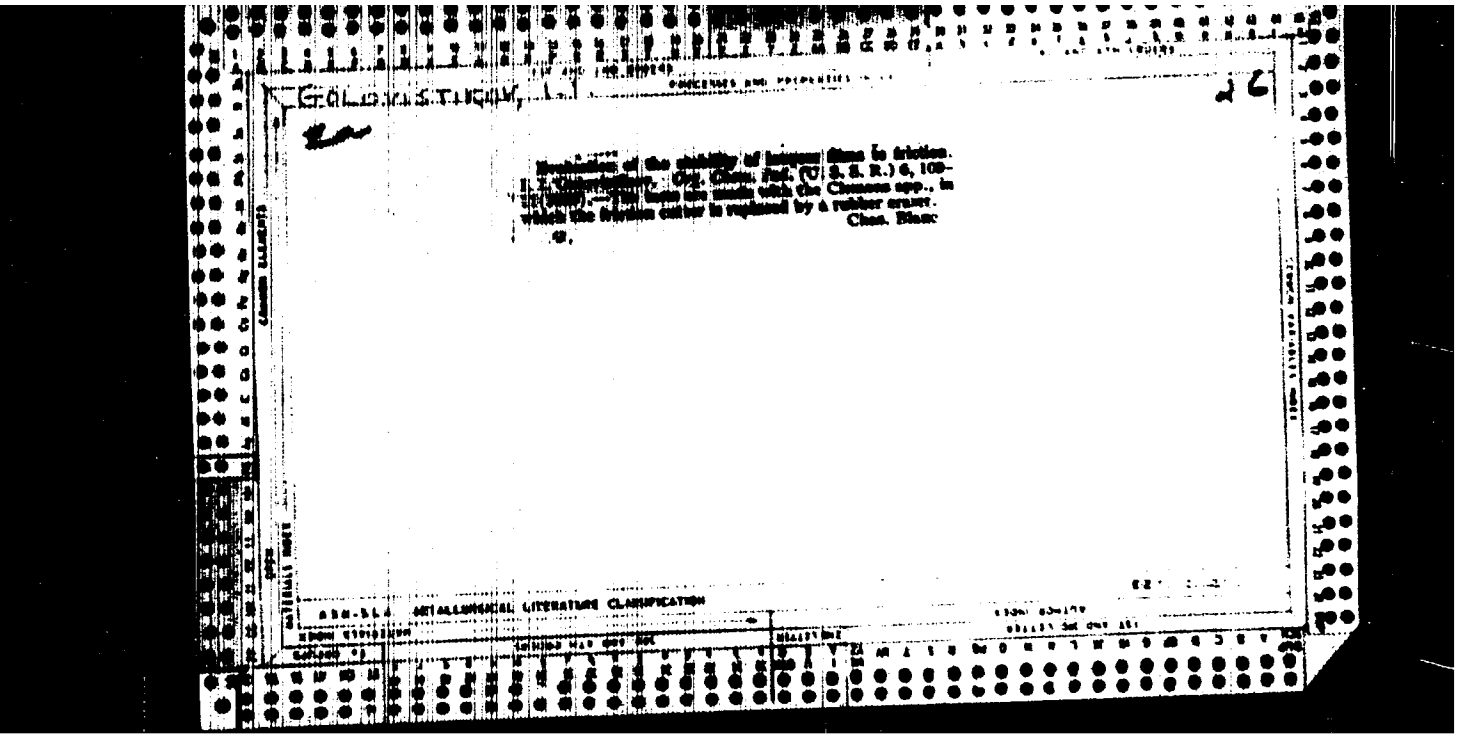
Refining of hemp oil. I. T. Osnos, I. I. Gobrustikov and K. I. Orlova. *Sbornik Nauch.-Issledovatel. Rabot Vsesoyuz. Akad. Pishchevoi Prom. im. Stalina* 2, 34-38 (1950); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1950, No. 7, 111. Since hemp oil contains considerably less glutinous, protein and coloring substances than does linseed oil, its refining is somewhat different. Optimum results were obtained by the following methods. (1) Neutralize the hemp oil with a 10-40% theoretical excess of a base and remove the soap and then bleach with an adsorber. (2) Treat the oil with 0.25-0.50% H_2SO_4 (on the wt. of the oil), neutralize with a base as previously and remove the excess soap and bleach with the adsorbent. The smaller amts. of the required adsorbent and the smaller losses of oil make the 2nd method preferable to the 1st. The refined hemp oil differed from the crude hemp oil by being colorless, by possessing slightly lower acid no. and slightly higher I no., by having a lower content of unsaponifiable substances and moisture and by contg. no ash. Drying oils (natural and polymerized) prepd. from the refined oil were more stable on standing. The stability of drying oils contg. Pb driers was not decreased; it was increased in spite of the absence of glutinous substances. Investigations of the drying-oil films for hardness and for water-resistant properties showed that there was no difference in this respect between the drying oils prepd. from the crude and the refined oils.

W. R. Henn

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



GOLOVISTIKOV, I.

Ca

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

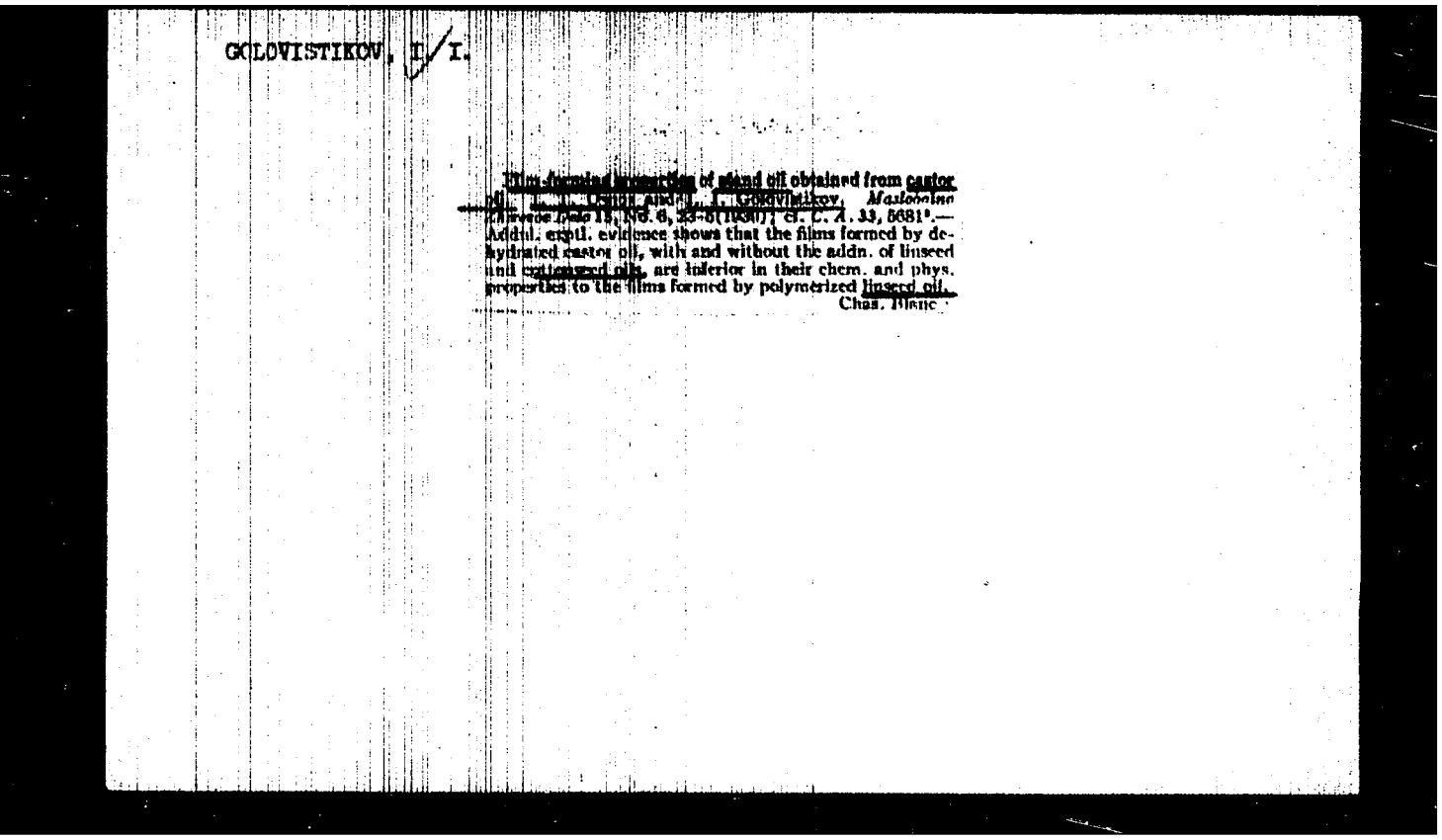
Determination of the thickness of oil and lacquer films. I. I. [illegible]. *Org. Chem. Ind.* (U. S. S. R.) 6, 411-2 ([illegible]).—The thickness of dry oil films is a function of the relative sliding friction which is derived from the angle at which a cloth-covered metal plate slides from a glass plate coated with the oil or lacquer to be tested and dried at room temp. for 5 days. The procedure is described in detail. Chas. Blanc

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Production of stand oil from castor oil I. F. Osina and L. I. Gol'dshtein. *Masloboino Zhirovoe Delo* 15, No. 1, 20-2(1939); cf. *C. A.* 32, 5643. The discussion is continued. Chas. Blanc

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



GOLOVISTIKOV, I. I.

Film-forming properties of stand oil obtained from castor oil. [illegible] and I. I. Golovistikov. *Maslobolno Zhirovoe Delo* 13, No. 6, 23–5 (1937); cf. C. A. 33, 5681⁹.—Additl. exptl. evidence shows that the films formed by dehydrated castor oil, with and without the addn. of linseed and cottonseed oils, are inferior in their chem. and phys. properties to the films formed by polymerized linseed oil.
Chas. Blanc

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Utilization of the by products in the dehydration of castor oil. I. T. Osman and I. I. Golovistikov. *Masloboino Zhirovoe Delo* 15, No. 4, 27-30(1939); cf. C. A. 33, 5081[1]. — The dehydration of castor oil at 260° and 100 mm. for 12-13 hrs. in the presence of 0.5% catalyst (0.10% MnO_2 + 0.31% PbO) gave 88.2-88.2% of dry oil and 10.7% of a condensate. The latter on distn. with steam gave 73.7% *oenanthaldehyde* and 20.4% of a distillate contg. 40% of undecylenic acid, or 3.37% and 0.5% resp., on the wt. of raw castor oil. Chas. Blanc

ALA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Ca

27

Comparative evaluation of various dehydration catalysts for castor oil. I. T. Osnos and I. L. Golovtchikov. *Masloboíno-Zhirovaya Prom.* 16, No. 5/6, 33-5(1940).—Kaolin, askanite and Al_2O_3 are active catalysts in dehydrating castor oil at 280° but not at 230°. While as little as 0.005% Al_2O_3 is effective, H_2SO_4 (0.5%) is active at 200°, although it darkens the oil at that temp. Dehydration at 280° with 0.5% H_2SO_4 is very rapid and gives oil with a color reading of only 170 mg. on the I scale. With only 0.17% H_2SO_4 the catalysis, though slower, gives a still paler oil with acid no. 11 (instead of 21 in oil dehydrated with 0.5% acid). Gumbrin (a Russian decolorizing earth) when activated by treatment with H_2SO_4 is about as effective at 8% concn. as Al_2O_3 at 0.003%. The palest oil is obtained by use of kaolin or Al_2O_3, while askanite has the greatest darkening effect. Curve charts show the time-temp. relations of acid no., sapon. no., acetyl no., I no., viscosity and refraction as dehydration proceeds with different catalysts.

Julian F. Smith

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

27

The dehydration of castor oil with recovery and use of the volatile products. I. T. Gnus and I. I. Gelevistikov

J. Chem. Ind. (U. S. S. R.) 18, No. 22, 11-14(1941).— When castor oil is heated at 300° and 50 mm., dehydration is somewhat increased but thermal decompn. is also increased and some of the H_2O formed hydrolyzes the fat and increases the glycerol content in the product. Hence, for dehydration, pressures of 600-700 mm. are better. The proportions of the volatile products vary with the temp. and duration of heating. $C_6H_{13}CHO$ should be removed as fast as it forms, since it slows the rate of dehydration. Acrolein must be caught on activated adsorbents, but most of the other products can be condensed by H_2O cooling. Uses for the products are discussed.

H. M. Leicester

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

26

Effect of dehydration conditions of castor oil on the quantity and quality of the product. I. I. [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]. *Khim. [illegible] Prom.* 1945, No. [illegible] [illegible]. Dehydration of castor oil was carried out with 300 g. and 2-kg. samples at 260°, 280°, and 300° and pressures of 750, 700, 600, 300, and 100 mm. Hg. The dehydration was carried out in the presence of catalyst "a," catalyst "b" (not defined), and without any catalyst. Depending on the quantity of active catalyst present the rate of dehydration was faster, its degree higher (more H_2O removed), the pyrogenic decompn. lessened, and the yield of dehydrated oil increased. Raising the temp. from 260 to 280 and 300° and diminishing the pressure to 100 mm. hastens dehydration, increases pyrogenic decompn. and hydrolysis of the oil and decreases the yield. The effects of raised temp. and diminished pressure are more pronounced with catalyst "b" than with "a."

M. Hosch

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

AUTHORS: Chebotarevskiy, V.V., Golovistikov, I.I. 32-12-49/71

TITLE: A Device for the Determination of the Mechanical Durability and Adhesion of Varnish Color Coatings (Pribor dlya opredeleniya mekhanicheskoy prochnosti i adgezii lakokrasochnykh pokrytiy).

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 12, pp. 1511-1512 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The device recommended in this paper, which is called adhesiometer-sclerometer, or simply "AT", was constructed on the basis of a schematical drawing similar to that designed by A.A.Snedze, with the difference, however, that the scratch hardness tester is not immobile, but is mounted in such a manner that it can be moved, and that it is possible, if a certain compressive stress is brought to bear upon the varnished surface, to scratch off the coating of varnish, in which case the compressive stress is recorded by means of a dynamometer. The device consists of a base stand upon which a carrier with a plate serving for fastening the varnished sample is mounted. The scratch hardness tester is connected with the dynamometer by means of a lever, a movable frame, and a silk thread. The plate with the clamped on sample can be moved on the rails in one direction: it is fastened by the support on its lower part by means

Card 1/2

A Device for the Determination of the Mechanical Durability and Adhesion of Varnish Color Coatings

32-12-49/71

of a socket with thread, and can be moved backwards and forwards with any velocity by means of the long propeller shaft it contains. This propeller shaft is driven by an electric motor with adjustable transmission. The scratch hardness tester is described as being the most important part of the device, and a special shape is recommended for it. This part of device serves the purpose of removing a strip of varnish from the varnished surface or, otherwise, the chips of oxidized metal or other materials of not too great hardness which are destined to be examined. For this purpose the necessary power and the velocity of the scratching motion are recorded. There are 2 figures and 1 Slavic reference.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Instrumentation 2. Varnish adhesion-Testers

AUTHORS: Golovistikov, I. I., Chebotarevskiy, V. V. SOV/32-24-10-46/70

TITLE: The Use of Lamp Heating in the Determination of the Hardness of Varnish Color Coatings (Primeneniye lampovogo nagreva pri opredelenii tverdosti lakokrasochnykh pokrytiy)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 10, pp 1276-1276 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The pendulum apparatus produced at present at the Khot'kovskiy Eksperimental'nyy zavod okrasochnoy apparatury (Khot'kovo Experimental Factory for Dyeing Apparatus) makes possible the determination of the hardness of varnish color coatings only within the temperature range of from 15 to 99°, the heating of the water lasting about two hours. The pendulum apparatus MAT -2 was constructed where the sample is heated by an infrared lamp. The heating takes place rapidly and can be maintained constant between 25 and 300-350°. The apparatus consists of four units: The pendulum apparatus with the lamp, the voltage control of the electric current (type LATR -1 or RNSh-55), a voltmeter, and a potentiometer (type PP) with thermocouples. The lamp SK ? with 0,5 kilowatt serves as heat source. The automatic control of a constant temperature is accomplished by an electronic control of the type RRM -47, or others. The temperature control

Card 1/2

The Use of Lamp Heating in the Determination of the Hardness of Varnish Color Coatings

is secured by chromel-alumel thermocouples which are connected to the potentiometer PP. The tests carried out with this apparatus showed that the hardness of a number of varnish colors varies differently in the case of an increase in temperature. F. F. Klimov and L. B. Dovgalyuk took part in the present work. There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2

CHEBOTAREVSKIY, V.V.; GOLOVISTIKOV, I.I.

Instruments and methods for determining the thickness of coats and films on nonmagnetic metals and other materials. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.3:62-64 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Protective coatings—Testing) (Thickness measurement)

GOLOVISTIKOV, I.I.

Portable grinding device. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.3:85 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Grinding machines)

ACCESSION NR: AP4017575 S/0065/64/000/003/0058/0062

AUTHOR: Losikov, B. V.; Fat'yanov, A. D.; Aleksandrova, L. A.; Golovisnikov, I. V.; Berezina, R. M.

TITLE: Oils for gas turbine installations

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnol. topliv i masel, no. 3, 1964, 58-62

TOPIC TAGS: oil, oil antioxidant, antifriction additive, gas turbine oil, ionol, butyl phenol, pentachloro diphenyl, sovol

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the work was to find an all-purpose oil for the lubrication of both bearings and the reducer of a gas turbine. It should have low viscosity and good antioxidant and antifriction properties (no sediments formed). The choice was a transformer oil which was tested with a number of additives to provide the above properties. After extensive experiments, the authors found that the addition of ionol (4-methyl-2,6-di-tert-butylphenol) in a proportion of 0.2-0.7% increases oil stability at 170-200C and gives incomparably better results as an antioxidant than tributyl-, triphenyl- and

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ACCESSION NR: AP4017575

tricresyl phosphates (sediment reduced from 0.9 to 0.1%). It was further found that the addition of 1% sovol (pentachlorodiphenyl), a chemically stable and fully inert compound, raises the anti-wear (antifriction) properties of the oil to the level of the MK-22 oil (critical load 45 and 50 kg, respectively). The addition of more than 2% sovol does not improve the anti-wear property. Both additives are compatible. Laboratory tests were verified by an actual turbine run. Oil for gas turbines with ionol and sovol additives is at present manufactured according to the GOST 10289-62 standard. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 23Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, FL NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2